# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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## OHIO CULTIVATOR.

*A Semi-Monthly journal, devoted to the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mecanic Arts—and the promotion of domestic industry.*


M. B. BATEHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Ten Thousand is the Mark!

NOW IS THE TIME! SEND ON THE NAMES!

With our warmest acknowledgments to our friends and patrons for the promptness with which they have generally renewed their subscriptions, and especially for the successful efforts which many of them have put forth to extend the circulation of our paper, we take pleasure in informing them that we have commenced the year with printing an edition of TEN THOUSAND COPIES; and judging from present indications, that number will not be too great for our list of subscribers in a few months time.—Some perhaps, may think this a very large number; but we ask them to compare it with the number of farmers in the State of Ohio, and they will perceive that it is only a mere sprinkling among them. We would also remind the friends of agricultural improvement, that unless the circulation of the Ohio Cultivator is thus extended, they must expect to wait many long years before they will have the pleasure of seeing any general or systematic movements among the farmers of Ohio, for the improvement of agriculture, or for their own elevation. PERSEVERE, then, friends of improvement—friends of OHIO! The work is well begun, and with your continued aid all that you can reasonably desire will soon be accomplished.

### Premiums! Premiums!

Our friends have sent us so many new subscriptions the past month, that our stock on hand of Colman's volume of the Genesee Farmer, (1842,) has become exhausted. There are hundreds more, however, at Rochester, that we can obtain for this purpose, and we have sent directions to have them stitched in covers and trimmed; (which will increase their value,) and then we will forward there the names and address of all persons entitled to copies, and have them mailed from that place. They will go as pamphlets, so that the postage will be 16 cents, and not higher from there than from Columbus. Those, therefore, who are entitled to these premiums, according to our proposals, will understand why it is they are not sent immediately. They will all be forthcoming in a few weeks.

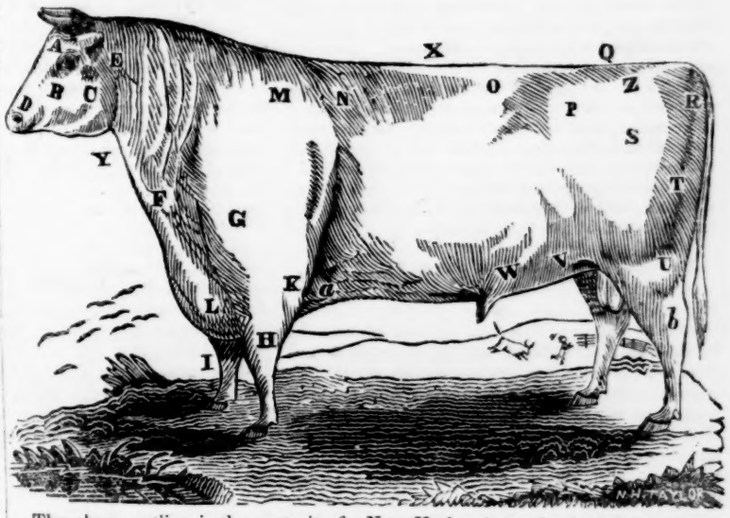
### A Question Answered.

In answer to several inquiries, we state that persons who may have already remitted to us payments for clubs of four or more, will be allowed any additional number at 75 cents each, provided not less than two are ordered at a time, and the money is sent with the orders, by private hands, or *postage paid*. And all persons sending odd change by mail, thereby making double postage, should pay the same.

### NAMES OF THE POINTS OF CATTLE.

EXPLANATIONS.

A—Forehead.
B—Face.
C—Cheek.
D—Muzzle.
E—Neck.
F—Neck vein.
G—Shoulder point.
H—Arm.
I—Shank.
K—Elbow.
L—Brisket or breast.
M—Shoulder
N—Crops.
O—Loins.
P—Hip or huckle.
Q—Crupper bone or sacrum.
R—Rump or pin bone.
S—Round bone, thurl or whirl.
T—Buttock.
U—Thigh or gasket.
V—Flank.
W—Plates.
X—Back or chine.
Y—Throat.
Z—Hind quarter.
*a*—Chest.
*b*—Gambril or hock.




The above outline is the portrait of a New York prize animal of the most approved style of Durham breed. The references illustrating the terms used in describing cattle will prove useful to farmers who are not familiar with the subject, and enable them to understand descriptions that would otherwise be incomprehensible to them. We have observed a great want of this knowledge among farmers, and especially judges at cattle shows. We shall at some other time give instructions respecting the standards or rules by which cattle are judged, with reference to the different breeds and the uses for which they are commended.

### Extracts from our Letters.

To show in what way the work is done, and the spirit with which our friends are aiding us, we give two or three extracts from letters, such as we have a goodly number of on hand. The first is from the southeast corner of Clermont county:

'I turned out on the 26th and 27th, and obtained 10 new subscribers, which with the two old ones, and four sent by L. make 16 to our post office, where only two copies were taken last year. If other portions of the State do as well as this benighted corner, you will become convinced of what I think is truly the case, that your labors the past year have awakened a spirit of inquiry and desire for improvement among those who have perused your paper. I have this day forwarded to Col. Utter a petition signed by 40 of the best citizens of his own neighborhood, asking the Legislature to pass a law to provide for a State Board of Agriculture.—Yours, &c.'

The next is from a farming township in Belmont county:

'It is but a short time since the "Ohio Cultivator" was a name unknown, and still shorter since it was first introduced into this place; but the interest manifested in the extension of its circulation by those who have become acquainted with its pages affords conclusive proof that it has proved of great value to them. Six months ago it was with some difficulty that four persons could be found in this place, willing to subscribe for and read such a paper. Now we send names and payments for twenty copies.—Should your list, Mr. Editor, increase in other parts of the State in a five fold ratio, as it has here, I think you may safely conclude that the Buckeyes will not soon be willing to dispense with your society; and also that the profits of the Ohio Cultivator will justify you in taking that 'assistant' spoken of with so much interest by some of your female contributors!'

In a letter from Trumbull county, the writer says:

'Your paper has given perfect satisfaction thus far.—Two articles in it last summer, giving information respecting the expense and places for wintering cattle, were the means of saving thousands of dollars to the farmers of the Reserve. The prices of cattle immediately advanced as much as 30 per cent. above what they were selling for during the panic which prevailed at the time you visited the dry regions and gave the information that was needed.'

A friend at Mt. Pleasant, writes:

'Your paper is going with a rush in these parts; farmers are becoming awake to the subject of improvement in this section, as well as other parts of the State.—Your list in this place will be at least doubled.' (It was 14 last year, and is now 29.)

### The Potatoe Rot.

*Diseased Potatoes not Poisonous.*—This disputed point seems at length to be fully decided in favor of those who contend that there is no poisonous quality in potatoes that are partially decayed with the rot. Professor Liebig has published a communication giving some results of his chemical researches, in which he states that 'any injury to health from the use of these potatoes is out of the question, and no where in Germany has such an effect been observed. In the diseased potatoe no *solanin* (the poisonous principle of this family of plants) can be discovered.'

The London Gardener's Chronicle, contains the following account in relation to the effects of using diseased potatoes as food:

'That potatoes actually putrid are unfit for food is certain. But the number of tubers in that state is at present inconsiderable; the large mass of the crop has the brown gangrene of the surface, which gradually pierces to the centre. A curious and sufficiently practical experiment as to the possibility of eating such potatoes without danger, has been tried by M. BONJEAN, of Cambery, who states in the *Monde*, a French newspaper, that he has been living almost exclusively for three consecutive days upon bad potatoes, which had been thrown aside as refuse. M. BONJEAN states as follows: In order to determine the question with regard to the danger of eating the affected potatoes, I had none of the injured portions cut away from the tubers, on which I lived almost exclusively for three whole days, during which time I ate 8 lbs. with butter, in soup, or simply cooked in water, without experiencing any inconvenience, except slight indigestion, a symptom which would probably not have manifested itself if the spoiled portions had been previously removed. Further, I have drank in the morning fasting, a glass, about 8 oz., of water, in which 5 lbs. of putrid tubers had been boiled; it was yellowish brown, turbid and thick, but not viscous, of a slightly disagreeable smell and nauseous taste, leaving a bitterness which remained

on the palate for an hour. I found no other symptoms of indigestion from this liquid except a disagreeable heat oppressing the chest, for about two hours. My two clerks and servant, observing that I felt no repugnance in eating these potatoes, that no inconvenience resulted, followed my example next day, and were nothing worse. After stating the above facts, I hope the diseased potatoes will no longer be considered poisonous, nor in any degree dangerous when the dedayed portions are removed. Anxous to know whether it was possible to save the sound portions of the tubers for use, I collected 100 lbs. of such as were partially affected, from which I had the unsound portions completely removed. After this operation there remained 73 lbs. of sound pieces, which I find as good to use as the finest of those exposed for sale. Hence, about three-fourth of the potatoes that are thrown away, may be turned to good account; and I shall be happy if my experiments and observations tend to preserve a considerable portion of aliment, so precious for the poor, and of which they are in danger of being deprived by fatal prejudices.

### Improvement of Seed Corn.

Mr. Editor:—We have a neighbor out here who has not full faith in the doctrine, that we should go to mill with a peck of corn in one end of the sack, balanced at the other with a few brickbats, because our grand-daddies did so. He commenced four years ago to improve a common variety of white corn, by selecting his seed in the field from such stalks as produced two ears. He has continued this practice since that time, and now, instead of having only one or two ears upon a stalk, as is common here, he has on some stalks five or six, several of which are good sized ears. Two ears to the stalk are quite common now, whereas, four years ago, the same corn planted and tilled in the same manner, seldom yielded more than one. Then it would have been difficult to have found a stalk producing, in length, more than sixteen inches of ear, but now, stalks may be found bearing ears, which, altogether, measure, in length, from twenty four to thirty inches. This yield may not be thought extraordinary by farmers in the bottom lands of the Scioto and Miami, who raise eighty to a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. But a comparison between the yield of Mr. Plessinger's corn now, and what it was four years ago, is the proper criterion by which to test the success of his experiment.

I would not be understood as conveying the idea that *every stalk* produces six, five, four, three or even two ears. A great number of them have only one; but upon the whole, the corn has been much improved by this mode of selecting the seed. And if our corn in this county, which is better adapted to the growing of wheat than corn, can be improved in this manner, why may not that which is raised in better corn counties be improved in the same way? Some farmers may have fallen upon this plan, and tested its utility; but it is altogether probable that the practice is not so universal as it should be. Some years ago, when a boy, I heard of this way of getting six or seven ears to the stalk, but had little confidence in the scheme until I had an occular demonstration of its success. R. B.

*Darke Co., O.*

Remarks.—The foregoing experiment illustrates a law or principle of vegetable economy, of great practical importance; namely, the susceptibility of the improvement of farm crops and garden vegetables by the judicious selection of seeds. This subject has been long understood and practised by scientific gardeners, and should be by every farmer. It will be found beneficial to almost every kind of cultivated crops. It has been tried with marked results on corn, wheat, oats and barley. We shall speak of this again, when our time and space permits, and also explain the art of improving crops and vegetables by *crossing* the varieties.—Ed.

Cure for the 'Gapes.'—In Western Virginia, where tobacco is of very general use among the gentlemen, as a stimulant, I have learned that this disgusting weed is more appropriately employed to relieve chickens of the gapes. After the brood is a few days or weeks old, they are put into some close place, and the fumes of tobacco are admitted to them till they sneeze violently and throw up the worms. Let me here call the attention of your readers to 'Emily's' preventive, a *solution* of old nails in vinegar, mixed with thin food, for chickens, till they are at least a month old. This preventive, faithfully used, may be found of great use to such as raise poultry. See Ohio Cultivator, volume 1, page 125.

W.

### Interesting Letter form New York.

M. B. Bateham:—The past season was an unusually dry one with us, and I can say with a friend from South Carolina, that, was it not for the 'late improvements in farming, so long insisted on by our agricultural papers, there would have been a famine in the land.' Had our wheat been sown late, on a half tilled fallow, our Indian corn planted late, and then left to compete with the weeds, as it was twenty years ago; our grain crops might this year, have been as short as our grass crops; as it is, clover seed and grass, are indeed a short crop, but our cereal grains, have yielded a full average. Indian corn when planted and tended early and well, has been above the average. One of our farmers has grown this season on a single acre of clay loam, five tons of edible stalks, and fifty three bushels of ears of Indian corn, giving a net profit of $31, after paying for the use of land, and every other expense. It was planted three kernels in a hill twelve by eighteen inches apart, and hoed twice. The secret of this vegetable growth is in the hoeing; the hydrogen in the soil, was thereby unlocked, and enabled to combine with the oxygen of the air, thus forming water, which carbonic acid, and ammonia, is also found in the soil at the expense of the atmosphere. This alone can account for the great discrepance, between the vegetable growth, of a closed surface of meadow, or pasture during a drought, and that of the partially worked surface of the barley, or wheat field and the more extended tillage of the hoed crop.

It appears that the practice of sowing corn for fodder, is becoming very general in New England, this would not be as economical husbandry on our calcarious clay loams, as the planting of corn in narrow drills, or close planted hills, subjected to one or two hoeing, which will add very much to vegetable growth on all heavy soils; but, as the gravelly soils of New England require no working to keep them open, broad-cast culture may there succeed well.

After all that has been said and written, about root crops, I am of opinion, from repeated experiments on a small scale, that as food and fodder, for man and beast, Indian corn, in our climate, can be made far more profitable, than the best cultivated root crop; 'tis true that well tended roots, have this season, stood the drought, as well as Indian corn, but the greatest product of the same space, planted with corn, and subjected to the same tillage, a crop of flat Norfolk turnips, may also be grown, after the corn is cut up, if sown after the last hoeing, and subsequently, well dressed, with a compost of salt, plaster and ashes, to prevent the ravages of the turnip worm.

I am glad to learn from you paper, that the spirit of enquiry into the science of vegetable nutrition, and the agricultural art, is more alive in Ohio, than in some of the older States. I want to live long enough to behold a race of farmers, intellectual enough to feel an interest in the nature and progress of vegetable life, which may be said to add to, and yet to be, independent of, the mere *dollars* the harvest is to produce; until that day arrive, the agricultural art, will fail to occupy the place providence has assigned to it, at the head of even other professions.

* * * * *

Very truly yours,

Samuel Williams.

*Watterloo, N. Y., Dec.* 1845.

### Time for Cutting Timber.

Mr. Bateham: I saw in your paper, No. 22, some remarks on the time for cutting timber, to insure its durability. There appears to be much difference of opinion on this subject. My opinion is that the month of August is the best time to cut timber, (especially white oak) when the leaves have their full growth, or are beginning to mature. There is then but little sap in the tree, and the timber does not seem so liable to decay or become wormy as when cut at other seasons of the year.

I have white oak rails on my farm, that were cut in August 1825, (twenty years ago) and are still sound—even the sap wood is not decayed.—I have also rails of the same kind on my farm, cut at various other seasons of the year, long since that time, which are entirely decayed.

Yours, &c., C. Clingman.

*Bloomfield, O., Dec.* 1845.

### Improved farming in Southeastern Ohio.

As no one better qualified than myself has thus far noticed the inquiries of 'A Traveler,' relative to the farm of 'a friend of his, in one of the southeastern counties of this state,' will you allow me to make a suggestion or two, as I have some acquaintance with farming in a similar region of country? The person to whom 'A Traveler' alludes, we are told, has 'a hill farm, chiefly, with limestone near the caps of the hills, the soil suitable for wheat and clover.' I propose that he at once go to making lime, and applying it to his land. By a judicious use of lime and clover, as fertilizers, any farm, thus circumstanced, can be made productive. On lands remote from his barns, let wheat be the principal crop, followed by clover, pastured by sheep, perhaps, and, if he chooses, left to accumulate seed before plowing under, so as to save the expense of re-seeding. (It would probably not be best, generally, to suffer the seed to ripen on such fields, as this is attended with exhaustion of land.) Let him look over the Prize Essay of J. J. Thomas, pages 130 and 138, volume 1, Ohio Cultivator, for assistance, as to rotation of crops, allowing his own judgment to suggest variations according to soil, climate, market, &c. On fields near his barns and manure heaps, let him apply his stable and barn-yard manures, *in connection with lime*, and raise corn and such crops as will admit of heavy applications of manure.

N. B.—After the side hills are made fertile by the application of lime, and clover plowed under, let them be kept in grass as much as possible, to prevent washing by summer rains. X.

### Influence of Climate and Culture on the quality of Wheat for Flour.

The following, which we find in the '*Tuscaloosa Monitor*,' relates to a matter of some importance in connection with bread. We should like to hear from some men of science at the North on the same subject.—Ed. O. Cult.

*Important facts for farmers.—A question of bread.*—Men have been long investigating truths; and many important truths, as principles, are developed, without being connected with practical purposes; or bringing out facts by application.

Wheat is known to be the most nutricious of all grains, because it contains a larger quantity of gluten. But I do not know that it is generally understood, except by Scientific Agriculturists, that this quantity of gluten may be varied both by climate, and the character of manure. Yet such is, nevertheless, a well attested fact.

1. Wheat of warm climates has more gluten, is harder, and less easy to grind. The difference between the two, in climates, not very distant, may be safely calculated thus:

| *Warm Climate.* | | *Cold Climate.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Starch, | 56.50 | Starch, | 71.49 |
| Gluten, | 14.55 | Gluten, | 10.96 |
| Sugar, | 8.48 | Sugar, | 4.72 |
| Gum, | 4.90 | Gum, | 3.32 |
| Bran, | 2.30 | Bran, | |
| Water, | 12.30 | Water, | 10.00 |
| | 98.73 | | 100.49 |

2. The gluten of wheat may be increased by the character of the manure used thus:

| | Gluten. |
|---|---|
| Wheat average crop, | 19.00 |

Wheat raised on soil manured with ox blood, 34.24
Wheat raised on soil manured with human fæces, 33.94
Wheat raised on soil manured with human urine, 35.10
Wheat raised on soil manured with horse manure, 13.68
Wheat raised on soil manured with cow manure, 11,96

From so much of the above facts as show how far climate varies the quantity of gluten, it results that there is a great advantage in Alabama wheat, over the northern. Now what is this advantage as applied to practical purposes? I will explain.

Two pounds of Cincinnati flour were weighed out, and to it was added one quarter of a pound of yeast. Two pounds of McAdory's (Alabama) flour were weighed, and in like manner was added one quarter of a pound of yeast. Both were accurately weighed in the same scales and at the same time; and both made into loaves, and baked in the same oven. The result was as follows:—The Cincinnati flour yielded a loaf weighing three pounds; gain 3-4, or 33 per cent. McAdory's flour yielded a loaf weighing 3½ lbs.; gain 1¼ or 55 per cent. *The gain in favor of Alabama flour*, 22 per cent. Or, every five barrels of Alabama flour, is equal to six of northern flour!

Need any thing more be said in favor of the encouragement which should be given to the cultivation of wheat in Alabama! The above experiment is vouched for by one who tried the experiment, and knows he is right. But says one, the northern flour must be better, because, look at the loaf, it is whiter and lighter. True, but let it be remembered, that this difference with respect to whiteness,is the difference in the preparation and grinding; and that of lightness, is chiefly in the absence of gluten. The quality of the flour may be affected by the mode of preparation and grinding; but the quantity of the several principles composing it, cannot. The same quantity of starch gluten, &c., must be retained, whether the wheat be ground in a good or bad mill.

I have thought proper to throw together the above facts. They are facts, not theories. If the statement is doubted, let the doubter experiment for himself. P.

*Remarks.*—Without more knowledge as to the number and character of the experiments which led the writer of the foregoing to his conclusions, we do not regard his supposed "facts" as entitled to much weight. For it is well known that the proportion of *gluten* in wheat depends very much on the quality of the soil on which it grew; and that lands which are highly enriched with animal manures, especially the droppings of sheep or swine, (abounding in *nitrogen*,) yield wheat having almost double the proportion of gluten in its flour which that has, raised on poor lands. This is a subject deserving the attention of flour dealers, millers and bakers, as well as farmers; and this explanation may account for the difference between the sample, or samples of Northern and Southern flour, which were tested by the writer of the foregoing article, and which difference he attributes to the climate instead of the soil.—Many and various experiments have need to be tried before his hypothesis can be substantiated.—Ed. O. Cult.

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Remedy for the Bots.—I have used the following receipt for the bots for a number of years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance, when given in time. I have known horses in the most excruciating agony immediately relieved after taking the drench, and commence eating. Previous to giving the drench, rub the flanks of the horse with spirits of turpentine, then take of linseed oil half a pint; molasses half a pint; sweet milk one pint; mix well together and pour down the horse's thraot from a strong junck bottle. S. J. Jones.

*Soal Ford, Ala. Oct.* 1845.—[Selected.

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Corn Raised for Fodder.—Mr. D. S. Beers of Knox county, says, 'by the suggestions in your paper last June, I plowed about three acres of swamp ground that had become dry but was overrun with weeds, and sowed four bushels of corn on it, (broad cast we presume.) From this I cut ten tons of most valuable fodder, and it has proved the most profitable crop I raised this year.'

[In answer to Mr. Beers' inquiries, we would state that we do not think his swamp land would be found very suitable for mustard seed, nor for madder. Full information on mustard culture will be given before long.—Ed.]

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### Township Farmers' Clubs.

(Short Creek Agricultural Society, Harrison Co.)

A Township Agricultural Society, or Farmers' Club, has been organized in Short Creek township, Harrison county; and we find in tbeC adiz Liberty Advocate, an excellent address to the citizens of the township, by the officers of the Society, signed by John Hammond, President and Ezra Cattell, Secretary. After giving some urgent reasons in favor of such associations, the address speaks of the State Agricultural Convention held last summer, and the importance of legislative aid for the encouragement of Agriculture, and recommends the farmers of the township to petition the legislature for this object. It then speaks of the deterioration of lands by injurious cropping, and the absolute necessity of a more scientific and rational system of tillage. It says:

'Here let us allude to the wheat crop as an example: It has undoubtedly decreased for a few years past—and why? You will respond, it is owing to unpropitious seasons, which is in a great measure true; but suppose we had manured our land well, and put in all of our wheat in the best possible order, would we not have realized a a far greater return? And it is not worthy of consideration whether we need any more expect good crops, in the most favorable seasons, off of such land as we have exhausted by our parsimonious manner of farming? The wheat crop has got to be so poor here that farmers count their crops by the bushels they sow, instead of by the bushels they reap. How seldom do we hear a farmer state the number of bushels of wheat he has cut, in connection with the number of acres; such is the low state of agriculture here.

'We suppose, if the facts could be obtained, the average crop for a few of the past years would not exceed ten or twelve bushels per acre. Now can we not, by adopting a thorough system of reform—by putting in our crops in the best manner, reasonably expect to double this crop in ten years' time? If so, the same will hold good in reference to other crops.

'If by associated effort we have a reasonable prospect of our doubling our crops in ten years' time, is not such a consideration sufficient to call our attention to the subject? But we hope to stimulate to improvement in all respects—to improve the mind and soil simultaneously.

'"Land and labor are the chief sources of public and private wealth; the more fertility we can impart to the one, and the more intelligence we can infuse into the other, the greater will be the return they make, and the greater our means of happiness; for it is wealth rightly employed that enables us to multiply not only our own, but the comforts of those around us. It is the general diffusion among a whole people—among the rank and file of society, and the industry, enterprise and intelligence they beget, that renders a State truly respectable and great."

'Under our present impoverishing system, a great part of our labor is but poorly rewarded; for it takes the same labor to put in a crop on poor as on rich soil, and more proportionately to harvest it. Hence, by improving our lands, and raising larger crops, we will have a better profit on both land and labor, and the means will thus be afforded not only of increasing our own happiness but also that of those who depend upon us for employment—by being enabled to reward them better for their services.

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☞ The following Constitution of a Township Farmers' Club, may be serviceable to those who contemplate the formation of similar associations. It will be seen that the character of this society is strictly practical. This is a very commendable, and, indeed, *necessary* feature; but we would suggest whether it would not be an improvement, especially for the benefit of young farmers, to have some provision for more frequent meetings in the winter season, for the purpose of discussion upon Agriculture as a Science as well as an Art.—Ed.

### Constitution of the Rome and Union Farmers' Club.

Lawrence Co., Ohio.

We hold that agriculture is the great and inexhaustable source of national, as well as individual wealth, and that the health, happiness, peace and prosperity of countries and communities, depend in great measure on a healthy and skillful state of Agriculture, and that it tends to promote good morals and a true conception of our dependence on our great benefactor, and union of feeling and sentiment in community. Blessed as we are with one of the most fertile and productive soils, and congenial climes in the world, we feel it our duty, not to bury, but to improve the talent that is given us, by forming ourselves into an association that we may instruct one another, and thereby more abundantly reap the reward, and enjoy the blessings of the most honorable pursuit of life.

*Article* 1. We, the subscribers, agree to form ourselves into an association, to be known as the Rome and Union Farmers' Club, granting the right of membership to citizens of Rome and Union townships only, on the terms of paying 12½ cents annually to the funds of the society and conforming to its constitution and rules.

2. The object of this society is to promote the science of agriculture and the improvement of agricultural implements and farm stock in the townships of Rome and Union.

3. The Society shall be organized as soon as ten members shall be enrolled, by the election of one President, one Vice President, one Treasurer, one Corresponding Secretary and one Recording Secretary.

4. The duties of the President are, to superintend all the concerns of the society, preside at all its meetings, and deliver, or cause to be delivered an address on the subject of agriculture at the monthly meetings of the Society.

5. The duties of the Vice President are, to superintend or assist the President in the performance of his duties, with him, or in his absence, to perform the duties assigned the President.

6. The duties of the Treasurer are, to receive and collect subscription money and annual dues of the members, and donations in aid of the society, and to pay out the same to defray the expenses of the society, on the order of the President, and to render an annual account of the same at the anniversary meeting of the society, which shall be holden on the last Friday of January of each year.

7. The duties of the Corresponding Secretary, are to hold correspondence with other societies and individuals, and to prepare such of the proceedings of the society for publication as may be deemed worthy or be required, and to keep a regular account of the expenses incurred for books, stationary, transmission, &c.

8. The duties of the Recording Secretary, are to keep a regular record of the proceedings of the Society, and to assume the duties of the Corresponding Secretary, in his absence.

9. The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, at the anniversary meetings of the Society, by ballot, and vacancies may be filled at the monthly meetings of the society, by a majority of the members present.

10. No more than sixteen members will be admitted without the unanimous consent of the society.

11. The meetings of the Society shall be holden monthly, one at the house of each of the respective members, taking all of the several members in regular rotation.

12. It shall be the duty of every member to make a series of experiments annually, or to test the relative value or productiveness of some one at least of the following articles, viz: 1st, relative value of different kinds of manure, applied to one or more of the different farm crops, and how applied; 2d, relative value and productiveness of different kinds of corn; 3d, relative value of wheat; 4th, of oats; 5th, of buckwheat; 6th, of potatoes; 7th, of the different grasses; 8th, of the different breeds of hogs; 9th, different breeds of sheep; 10th, of cattle, also fruits and vegetables, and to render a correct account of the manner of preparing, cultivation, feeding, &c., as the case may be. It is desirable that accuracy be observed, and the result of each member's experiment be explained to the society as soon as practicable.

13. All members are required to attend all the monthly meetings of the society; a failure to do so will subject the absentee to a fine of 25 cents, unless the absentee gives a reasonable excuse for

non-attendance; said fine to be collected by the Treasurer, on the order of the President, the same to be appropriated to the general funds of the Society.

14. It shall be the duty of any member at whose residence any monthly meeting shall be holden; to provide a good, plain, substantial farmer's dinner, and to present for inspection such farm stock, crops, implements, buildings, gates, hedges, ditches, fences, fruits, fowls, seeds, vegetables, &c., as he may deem worthy.

15. The manner and place of holding meetings, shall be as follows: At each annual meeting, the names of all the members shall be written on separate tickets, and deposited in a box or hat, from which the President shall draw, and the names shall be numbered and recorded by the Secretary, in the order they are drawn, and the meetings shall be held at each member's house in the order of his number; provided, if the number of members exceed twelve, they extend into the following year in their order.

16. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

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(LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY.)

MR. EDITOR: We have had our twelfth monthly meeting to-day; all our members present except one, who has gone to New Orleans with produce. We had an interesting address by one of our members, and raised a small subscription for a library. All, or nearly all of your subscribers in this place are members of our club, and Jacob Proctor, our Corresponding Secretary, will forward you the names and payments for our next year's subscription; what premiums on new subscribers you can afford to send, let them, if more than one, be of different works, as we shall use them as part of our infant library. Much interest is taken in our meetings, and in the reading of the Cultivator. Your articles on rust and smut have given general satisfaction; brineing and limeing seed wheat has been generally attended to, and I think some of our club will try charcoal next spring. If they do I will send you an account of the result. Several varieties of wheat have been sown, and put in, in different ways. I will try and send you what I may deem of advantage to your readers. Yours, &c.,

*Quaker Bottom, O.* THOMAS WALTON.

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The following extracts are from an interesting report of the remarks made at one of the meetings of the Rome and Union Farmers' Club, which we find in the Lawrence Co. Gazette:

The President, Mr. H. N. GILLET, related the following, with other experiments: March, 1845—spread stable manure on part of the meadow on the Hull place, leached ashes on other parts, left part not manured. Result—cut twenty five per cent. more grass from the part manured with ashes, and fifty per cent. more from that manured from the stable, than from the part not manured. Soil, heavy clay loam, very much worn.

March 1845.—Planted kidney potatoes of early and late grown seed. Result—the early raised seed potatoes produced a month first; the tops of the others kept green two months after the former were dead, and produced much the largest potatoes.

July, 1845.—Cut a lot of potatoes in three pieces each, planted two rows with seed ends, two with middles, and two with but or stem ends; one piece in a hill only, and pieces as near a size as practicable, rows of equal length containing the same number of hills. Result—seed ends produced 1¼ bushels, middles 2¼ bushels, and stem ends, 1¼ bushels.

In the remarks that were made by the members present, Mr. BROWNING said, that to make the business of farming pleasant, the farmer must pursue it with his heart as well as his hands, That no man can take satisfaction in the pursuit of what he does not like. His business must be his pleasure, and, to make it such, he must pursue it satisfactorily to himself; to pursue it satisfactorily he must do his work well, and to do it well he must not attempt to do too much. Mr. B. thence disapproved the practice, too frequent in the West, of cultivating, in a loose and slovenly manner, large overgrown farms, not only as being less profitable, but contributing far less to the satisfaction and comfort of the farmer, than the cultivation of the smaller, productive, neat and well tilled farm. To neat and good tillage to render farming pleasant, Mr. B. added, that the farmer should not regard the cultivation of the more delicate fruit, the flower, and shrub, as unworthy his notice. Their fragrance and beauty contribute much to improve and gratify the taste; and the home about which they cluster, although but an humble cottage, indicates that benevolence, taste and refinement characterize its inmates.

Mr. BRYAN said that the cultivation of flower and shrubs rendered home more pleasant, and thereby contributed to the attainment of what would be regarded as an object of importance by every judicious parent, that of keeping his children at home, and away from the contamination of bad company. If, in addition, the farmer would take some pains to furnish his children with good and interesting books, home would be to them the most choice, and pleasant of all places of resort.

The President suggested the propriety of preparing and sending to the legislature, at its present session, a memorial praying that the act of last winter, for the protection of fruits; &c., be extended to embrace this county; a resolution to this effect was passed.

# OHIO CULTIVATOR.

**COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 15, 1846.**


### To our Friends and Correspondents.

Our time has of late been so much taken up with visitors, and matters pertaining to our publishing department that it has been impossible for us to do full justice to our editorial duties and the favors of our correspondents.—They must have patience with us a little longer, when we promise to make amends.

☞ Valuable experiments in the culture of the corn crop, by a farmer of this county, will be given in our next.

*Mustard Seed*, we would state in answer to inquiries, will be for sale at our office in a short time. The price will be stated in our next, at which time we hope to give full directions for cultivating this crop.

*Garden Seeds*, of most kinds are now ready—put up in small papers, at only 5 cts. each. Flower seeds will be received next month, when a list will be published.

### Our own little Farm!

Yes readers, *our own* farm! Having resolved to make the Buckeye State our permanent residence, we have purchased a few acres of land near this city, on which we propose to make our *home*, and where we intend to put in *practice* some of the lessons that we teach to others.

To NURSERYMEN.—We will receive most kinds of Nursery productions, (except apple trees,) the coming spring, in payment for subscriptions and advertising, from Nurserymen who desire to pay us in that way—when the amount is not less than $3.

### Ohio Legislature.

We are still unable to report any progress of the agricultural bills before the legislature. Other matters, which the members seem to regard as of more importance than promoting the *general* wealth and prosperity of the State have engrossed all their attention. We should like to show our readers what those measures are, and how the time is spent on them, but it would transcend our limits and our duty.

*The Dog Bill* is still pending in the House. It has been up for discussion several times, and so many amendments have been proposed that we cannot now say what form it is in. We believe however, it proposes to give County Commissioners the right to impose a tax where needed, and provides that all dogs running at large, off their owners premises, may be killed. This would do some good, especially the clause last named.

The 'Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture,' has not yet passed the Senate. When last up it was referred to the Finance Committee, and that committee, for some particular reasons, we are informed, have delayed reporting it back. It seems that some of the members are really doubtful whether the State of Ohio can afford the small sum of two thousand dollars a year for the promotion of agriculture! And yet these same men talk rationally, and like statesmen, on the subject of sustaining the credit of the state by providing for the prompt payment of the interest on the state indebtedness, and making up the deficiencies in the revenues of the public works by an increase of the revenues from taxes!

We cannot better express our sentiments on this subject, than by inserting the following article from the Ohio State Journal of last week:

### State Credit and Agriculture.

Much has of late been said, and justly too, on the importance of maintaining the financial credit of the State. This is indeed a subject in regard to which the people of Ohio are proudly sensitive. It rises above all party and sectional considerations, and the only debatable question concerning it, is, what are the best means of accomplishing the object? In answer to this question, permit me to call the attention of the public, and especially the members of the Ohio Legislature, to the following considerations:

The credit of a State depends of course, on the known *disposition* and *ability* of the people to fulfil their engagements. Now, with reference to this *disposition* on the part of the people of Ohio, they only need to remind their creditors of the sacrifices already made by them, to preserve inviolable their public faith. And, on the score of *ability*, we are accustomed to refer to what we term the 'boundless resources' of our State—our vast extent of fertile lands, and our industrious population; and above all, it has heretofore been our enviable boast, that we had the honor of producing more of the great marketable staple, WHEAT, than any other State in the Union.—So long as our State retained this profitable distinction, and the estimate of her wheat crop was from 20 to 25 millions of bushels per year, as in 1841 and '42, it was comparatively an easy matter to convince the most cautious money lender, that the State of Ohio would soon possess the *ability* as well as the disposition to pay all of her indebtedness. But unfortunately for us we can no longer claim this high distinction, and it has become known abroad that Ohio is no longer the BANNER WHEAT STATE.

According to the best statistics that can be obtained, and which are regarded as nere approximations to the truth in all questions of this kind, our aggregate Wheat crops of the past four years have been estimated as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crop of 1842, | - - | 25,387,439 bushels. |
| " " 1843, | - - - | 18,786,705 " |
| " " 1844, | - - - | 15,969,000 " |
| " " 1845, | - - - | 12,000,000 " |

(*Note.*—These estimates are from the reports of the Commissioner of Patents, with the exception of that for the past season, (1845,) and this is founded on such information as that it will not differ essentially from the forthcoming report.)

Here then, we see it proclaimed to the world, that our greatest marketable staple has fallen off for the past three or four years, at the rate of from 15 to 30 per cent. each year; and *does not now amount in the aggregate to one half as much as it did three or four years ago;* and as we cannot show that a less number of acres have been devoted to this crop, nor that any other class of products has proportionately *increased* so as to make good this deficiency, a suspicion will inevitably arise in the minds of our calculating bond-holders, that our *ability* to meet our obligations, is, to say the least, not increasing in proportion with the increase of our population, and the increased amount of cultivated lands.

And is not this suspicion strongly corroborated by the testimony (and the *empty pockets,*) of the majority of our farmers in the great wheat districts? These are facts that cannot fail to be seen by others, and it therefore becomes the duty of the citizens of Ohio, and especially those who are appointed to legislate for the interests of the State, to look at the subject boldly, and as far as in their power to adopt measures to bring about a more favorable state of things. In other words, let no time be lost, in providing means for the *introduction of improved modes of cultivation, and the general diffusion of scientific knowledge among the farmers. Let measures be also adopted for obtaining full and correct statistics of the productions and manufactures of the State,* so that we may have something better than mere estimates on which to base opinions of our condition and resources. Both these subjects are under consideration by the legislature, and bills have been carefully framed with reference thereto; but some of the members seem to regard them as of very little importance, if not actually useless, although petitions in their favor have been presented almost every day of the session.

But some will object, that this falling off of our wheat crop is owing to a succession of unfavorable seasons, and not to defective culture. This is unquestionably true in part—*but only in part*, as could be easily shown, did space permit. In the wheat districts of New York, it has been found that the product of wheat per acre has been increased in many cases from 15 to 30 per cent. within the past five years, by means of the adoption of scientific modes of culture. Crops of from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, are not uncommon there now; and even 50 to 60 bushels are occasionally produced. And in England, where science has been more perfectly applied to this purpose, Mr. Colman states that he found crops of wheat

yielding as high as 60 to 70 bushels per acre. But in this State, even with an ordinarily favorable season, the average product is estimated at only from 10 to 12 bushels.

Nor is it with reference to the wheat crop alone that our farmers need to improve their mode of tillage and exercise more scientific knowledge. Almost every other product of our soil can be thereby greatly increased; thus the revenues of our public works would be augmented, and individual wealth and happiness, as well as the prosperity of the State, would be promoted.

OHIO.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

TO THE LADIES.—We have several communications on hand from our female friends, but we find they are rather too sentimental, and display too much of an attempt at *fine writing* to suit our taste, or the practical character of our columns. We like sentiment when not too sentimental, and fine writing is very good when not affected, but for our purposes neither of these are as desirable as practical utility. We trust our fair friends will bear this in mind, and that our Ladies Department will give evidence of improvement.

We have a letter from ROSELLA OF RICHLAND, with payment for four subscriptions, (that is truly *practical!*) and requesting our female readers to furnish more useful receipes, and instructions in household economy. We join in that request.

In the absence of suitable articles from the ladies, we occupy their column at this time with a subject that we think will interest all classes of our readers.

### Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

The Annual Report of this Institution has been laid upon our table. It is an interesting document, and the information it contains, reflects the highest credit on the worthy Superintendant, and all others concerned in the management of this most noble and philanthropic institution. We make a few brief extracts from the Report of the Board of Directors. (Shall notice the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and that of the Blind, in our next.)

'This charity is the embodied public sentiment of the State, upon a great and characteristic subject. She may well regard it with pride and self-gratulation. The amount of anguish which it annually removes or assuages, and which otherwise would soon become irremediable, can neither be portrayed, nor set down in figures. It is too high and sacred to be measured by any pecuniary standard. The subject is, at all times, deserving of the most careful legislative attention. It is surrounded and consecrated by the deepest griefs that "flesh is heir to." * * * What can be more cheering to the lover of his kind, than the spectacle of a great State thus providing annually for this afflicted class of her citizens? How strikingly this consummated enterprize of benevolence contrasts with the proudest monuments of ancient times! The conception was too high to be reached by the Greek or the Roman. Heathen lands have presented nothing like it. The recorded glories of art, of science, of eloquence, and of arms, which adorn the pages of ancient history, grow dim in its lustre. It is the fruit of that system planted on earth by "him who spake as never man spake;" and we seek in vain for it in any age when that system was unknown, and in any land where that system has not flourished.

'During the past year, the western wing of the building has been completed and furnished, and is now filled with inmates. The number in it is eighty. The whole number in the Asylum, at this time, is one hundred and twenty-nine males, and one hundred females. The exterior of the east wing is also completed. The interior work remains to be done.'

'When the east wing is completed, the whole number in the Institution will be 350.'

From the Report of the Superintendant, (Dr. AWL) it appears that the whole number of patients admitted in seven years into the Institution, is 691 — 373 males, and 318 females. Of this number, 287 have been cured, 25 improved, 79 pronounced incurable, 2 idiotic, and 74 have died — 224 yet remaining in the Institution.

Of those remaining in the Asylum, 21 are favorable for cure, 45 are doubtful, 117 unfavorable, and 51 unfavorable but improved.

The number discharged in the year was 72, viz: 40 males, and 32 females. Of these, 44 were discharged recovered, 2 improved, 9 stationary, or not improved, and 17 by death.

In what are termed recent cases, (*i. e.* cases where the disease has existed less than twelve months before admission,) the per cent. of recoveries, during the last year, was 95.12; in old cases, 16.13; and 61.11 upon the whole number discharged.

In speaking of the recent enlargement of the grounds, and the beneficial influence of agricultural employment on the inmates of the Institution, the Superintendant says:

'Farming and gardening are kinds of labor highly useful and pleasing to the insane. They afford just the sort of employment which they can follow to profit, both for themselves and the Institution. And amongst many other requisites, they have this great advantage over any and every thing else, that all classes of males, from the highest to the lowest, who are in a condition to labor, can in some degree be thus employed.'

'How delighted every one is to obtain his hat and get out upon the ground on a pleasant day. How cheerily they go, whistling or singing, to their work. Some one may good-humoredly cock up his hat, or "shoulder arms" with a shovel, but the like of this occasions no disturbance, or is readily controlled.'

'By useful labor, the weary hours of confinement can almost daily be relieved. Exercise in the open air not only invigorates the frame, but, by presenting new objects, changes the feelings and removes distressing thoughts. Refreshing sleep will follow daily toil — physical health is certain to be increased, and the disordered mind will rarely fail to be improved. Mind is, indeed, in this way not unfrequently revived from the most listless and hopeless conditions.

'Nor are the benefits of the farming lands confined to the men alone. The gentler sex are also fond of cultivated fields and shady groves. They love to take their pleasant walks through well made gardens, and along winding paths, enjoying the balmy air and cheering sun. Here are some verses recently composed upon a little bud, with which one of them had graced her window. They contain a true and very pleasing sentiment:

**The Rose-Bud in the Window.**

I have often seen the flower spring
From out the mould'ring wall —
I have seen the clust'ring blossoms cling
And grace the ruin'd hall.

But here, 'mid scenes of human woe,
This little rose intends to blow;
So in life's shades, however drear,
Some ray of mercy will appear.

Bloom, tiny flower; a gracious hand,
Invisible, unfolds thy leaves
O'er scenes of grief; by His command
Joy still with sorrow interweaves.

CHARLOTTE.'

Here we will take our leave of this interesting report, and subjoin a specimen of a different order of poetic composition, the production of a mind once highly gifted, but now, alas, o'erthrown:

### A New Year's Ode,

*Written for the Ohio Cultivator, by an inmate of the O. Lunatic Asylum, who is pronounced* INSANE, *because his mode of* THINKING *differs from that of the majority.*

Ye Sylvan Gods, who long have stood
As guardians of the shady wood,
And in your care for woodland flowers,
Watched them through countless lonely hours,
And bathed your superhuman forms
In nightly dews and rainy storms,
With waving ringlets loosely thrown
Around your shoulders, beards unmown,
And forms begirt with powers immense,
Potent with intellectual sense,—
Inspire the humblest bard to write
In numbers neither low nor trite.
But as an eagle skims the sky,
Bidding all other birds good-bye,
And in his airy flight, descries
All that is found in earth or skies,
Strengthen my nerves, my fancy lead
O'er each green hill and dewy mead,
To view each field in wheat late sown,
Or meadow by the keen scythe mown,
With hay, sweet scented, piled, to feed
The flocks of sheep and useful steed.
* * * * * * *
Our STATE shines forth with varied hue,
From ERIE'S lake, so wide and blue,
Southward to where OHIO great,
Pours her huge waters on in state,
With countless vessels on her breast,
Laden with riches of the West,
And means which men of genius use,
To feed the towns and waft the news.
CINCINNATI eighty thousand strong—
COLUMBUS, with eight more, whose song
Tells of the wonders of the West;
And CLEVELAND, too, among the best,
Nine thousand gives, whose voices tell
This is a land non-parallel!
And DAYTON gives ten thousand souls,
Whose numbers swell the lengthened rolls.
There, too, old CHILLICOTHE stands,
Surrounded by her fertile lands;
While lower down the Ohio river,
Renowned of old and great as ever,
Is GALLIPOLIS, a thriving city,
That well deserves a poet's ditty.
But stop,—are cities wealth indeed?
And do they clothe, and do they feed
All they bring forth? Do their increase
Possess good health and live in peace?
Ill fares the land where *gold* alone
Governs the crowd, and there are none
With willing heart, and hand, and pen,
To labor for the SOULS of men;
And when each gallant neighboring State,
Seems verging on to meet her fate,
Like bending grain fields o'er the scythe,
Their cities with diseases writhe,
No hope, no prospects meet the eye,
And all these towns in ruins lie.
* * * * *
Adieu,—a HAPPY NEW YEAR find
In the pure pleasures of the mind;
May you be blessed with food and health,
And raiment plain, and even WEALTH.

*O. Lunatic Asylum, Jan.* 1, 1845.

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ Every Farmer, and every Laboring Man, as well as every Mechanic, will find great and frequent advantage from a knowledge of the Science of Mechanics. Try it, young men, and see!

### On the Mechanic Powers.

*From Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art: copied by the permission of the publishers.*

THE LEVER.—*Continued from our last, page* 6.

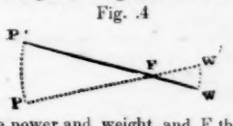
We have hitherto omitted the consideration of the effect of the weight of the lever itself. If the centre of gravity of the lever be in the vertical line through the axis, the weight of the instrument will have no other effect than to increase the pressure on the axis by its own amount. But if the centre of gravity be on the same side of the axis with the weight, as at G, it will oppose the effect of the power, a certain part of which must therefore be allowed to support it. To ascertain what part of the power is thus expended, it is to be considered that the moment of the weight of the lever collected at G, is found by multiplying that weight by the distance G F. The moment of that part of the power which supports this, must be equal to it; therefore, it is only necessary to find how much of the power multiplied by P F, will be equal to the weight of the lever multiplied by G F. This is a question in common arithmetic.

If the centre of gravity of the lever be at a different side of the axis from the weight, as at G, the weight of the instrument will co-operate with the power in sustaining the weight W. To determine what portion of the weight W is thus sustained by the weight of the lever, it is only necessary to find how much of W, multiplied by the distance W F, is equal to the weight of the lever multiplied by G F.

In these cases, the pressure on the fulcrum, as already estimated, will always be increased by the weight of the lever.

The sense in which a small power is said to sustain a great weight, and the manner of accomplishing this, being explained, we shall now consider how the power is applied in moving the weight. Let P W, fig. 4, be the

Fig. 4




places of the power and weight, and F that of the fulcrum, and let the power be depressed to P', while the weight is raised to W'. The space P P', evidently bears the same proportion to W W', as the arm P F to W F. Thus, if P F be ten times W F, P P' will be ten times W W'. A power of one pound at P, being moved from P to P', will carry a weight of ten pounds from W to W'. But in this case it ought not to be said that a lesser weight moves a greater, for it is not difficult to show that the total expenditure of force in the motion of one pound from P to P', is exactly the same as in the motion of ten pounds from W to W'. If the space P P' be ten inches, the space W W' will be one inch. A weight of one pound is therefore moved through ten successive inches, and in each inch the force expended is that which would be sufficient to move one pound through one inch. The total expenditure of force from P to P', is ten times the force necessary to move one pound through one inch, or, what is the same, it is that which would be necessary to move ten pounds through one inch. But this is exactly what is accomplished by the opposite end, W, of the

lever; for the weight W is ten pounds, and the space W W' is one inch.

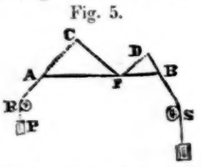
If the weight W of ten pounds could be conveniently divided into ten equal parts of one pound each, each part might be separately raised through one inch, without the intervention of the lever or any other machine. In this case, the same quantity of power would be expended, and expended in the same manner as in the case just mentioned.

It is evident, therefore, that when a machine is applied to raise a weight, or to overcome resistance, as much force must be really used as if the power were immediately applied to the weight or resistance. All that is accomplished by the machine, is to enable the power to do that by a succession of distinct efforts which should be otherwise performed by a single effort. These observations will be found to be applicable to all other machines.

Weighing machines of almost every kind, whether used for commercial or philosophical purposes, are varieties of the lever. The common balance, which, of all weighing machines, is the most perfect, and best adapted for ordinary use, whether in commerce or experimental philosophy, is a lever with equal arms. In the steelyard, one weight serves as a counterpoise and measure of others of different amount, by receiving a leverage variable according to the varying amount of the weight against which it acts.

We have hitherto considered the power and weight as acting on the lever, in directions perpendicular to its length, and parallel to each other. This does not always happen. Let A B, fig. 5, be a lever whose fulcrum is F,

Fig. 5.

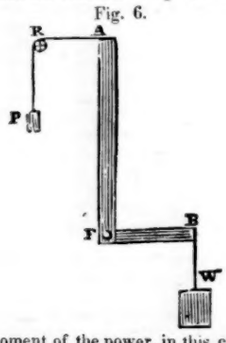



and let A R be the direction of the power, and B S the direction of the weight. If the lines R A and S B be continued, and perpendiculars F C and F D drawn from the fulcrum to those lines, the moment of the power will be found by multiplying the power by the line F C, and the moment of the weight by multiplying the weight by F D. If these moments be equal, the power will sustain the weight in equilibrium.

It is evident that the same reasoning will be applicable when the arms of the lever are not in the same direction. These arms may be of any figure or shape, and may be placed relatively to each other in any position.

In the rectangular lever, the arms are perpendicular to each other, and the fulcrum F, fig. 6, is at the right an-

Fig. 6.




gle. The moment of the power, in this case, is P multiplied by A F, and that of the weight W multiplied by B F. When the instrument is in equilibrium, these moments must be equal.

When the hammer is used for drawing a nail, it is a lever of this kind. The claw of the hammer is the shorter arm, the resistance of the nail is the weight, and the hand applied to the handle the power.

Fig. 7.

When a beam rests on two props, A B, fig. 7, and supports at some intermediate place, C, a weight, W, this weight is distributed between the props in a manner which may be determined by the principles already explained. If the pressure on the prop B be considered as a power sustaining the weight W, by means of the lever of the second kind, B A, then this power multiplied by B A must be equal to the weight, multiplied by C A. Hence the pressure on B will be the same fraction of the weight as the part A C is of A B. In the same manner, it may be proved that the pressure on A is the same fraction of the weight as B C is of B A. Thus, if A C be one-third, and therefore B C two-thirds of B A, the pressure on B will be one-third of the weight, and the pressure on A two-thirds of the weight.

It follows from this reasoning, that, if the weight be in the middle, equally distant from B and A, each prop will sustain half the weight. The effect of the weight of the beam itself, may be determined by considering it to be collected at its centre of gravity. If this point, therefore, be equally distant from the props, the weight of the beam will be equally distributed between them.

According to these principles, the manner in which a load borne on poles between two bearers is distributed between them may be ascertained. As the efforts of the bearers and the direction of the weight are always parallel, the position of the poles relatively to the horizon, makes no difference in the distribution of the weights between the bearers. Whether they ascend or descend, or move on a level plane, the weight will be similarly shared between them.

If the beam extend beyond the prop, as in fig. 8, and

Fig. 8.

the weight be suspended at a point not placed between them, the props must be applied at different sides of the beam. The pressures which they sustain may be calculated in the same manner as in the former case. The pressure of the prop B, may be considered as a power sustaining the weight W, by means of the lever B C. Hence the pressure of B, multiplied by B A, must be equal to the weight W, multiplied by A C. Therefore, the pressure on B bears the same proportion to the weight as A C does to A B. In the same manner, considering B as a fulcrum, and the pressure of the prop A as the power, it may be proved that the pressure of A bears the same proportion to the weight as the line B C does to A B. It therefore appears that the pressure on the prop A is greater than the weight.

When great power is required, and it is inconvenient to construct a long lever, a combination of levers may be used. In fig. 9, such a system of levers is represented,

Fig. 9.

consisting of three levers of the first kind. The manner in which the effect of the power is transmitted to the weight, may be investigated by considering the effect of each lever successively. The power at P produces an upward force at P', which bears to P the same proportion as P' F to P F. Therefore, the effect at P' is as many times the power as the line P F is of P' F. Thus, if P F be ten times P' F, the upward force at P' is ten times the power. The arm, P' F', of the second lever, is pressed upward by a force equal to ten times the power at P. In the same manner, this may be shown to produce an effect at P''' as many times greater than P' as P' F' is greater than P''' F'. Thus, if P' F' be twelve times P''' F', the effect at P''' will be twelve times that of P'. But this last was ten times the power, and therefore the P''' will be one hundred and twenty times the power. In the same manner it may be shown that the weight is as many times greater than the effect at P''', as P''' F''' is greater than W F'''.— If P''' F''' be five times W F''', the weight will be five times the effect at P'''. But this effect is one hundred and twenty times the power, and therefore the weight would be six hundred times the power.

In the same manner, the effect of any compound system of levers may be ascertained by taking the proportion of the weight to the power in each lever separately, and multiplying these numbers together. In the example given, these proportions are 10, 12, and 5, which, multiplied together, give 600. In fig. 9, the levers composing the system are of the first kind; but the principles of the calculation will not be altered if they be of the second or third kind, or some of one kind and some of another.

That number which expresses the proportion of the weight to the equilibrating power in any machine, we shall call the *power of the machine*. Thus, if, in a lever, a power of one pound support a weight of ten pounds, the power of the machine is *ten*. If a power of 2 lbs. support a weight of 11 lbs., the power of the machine is $5\frac{1}{2}$, 2 being contained in 11 $5\frac{1}{2}$ times.

As the distances of the power and weight from the fulcrum of a lever may be varied at pleasure, and any assigned proportion given to them, a lever may always be conceived having a power equal to that of any given machine. Such a lever may be called, in relation to that machine, the *equivalent lever*.

As every complex machine consists of a number of simple machines, acting one upon another, and as each simple machine may be represented by an equivalent lever, the complex machine will be represented by a compound system of equivalent levers. From what has been proved in fig. 9, it therefore follows that the power of a complex machine may be calculated by multiplying together the powers of the several simple machines of which it is composed.

(*To be continued.*)

## Agriculture and Manufactures should go hand in hand.

The most superficial observer must be aware that every crop raised on any particular tract of land, takes from the soil and air, the ingredients necessary to its growth; and if the whole or any part of the crop be afterwards removed from the land, it becomes empoverished in exact proportion to the quantity taken away. In this way the richest land on the globe may be so much impoverished by repeated cropping for a series of years, that it will produce none of the agricultural products previously raised on it. In this way has the Virginia planter exhausted some of the richest land in the Union, to such an extent that it will now produce nothing; and the other slave States, in which cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice are the principle productions, are fast impoverishing their land, and will ere long be in the same predicament in which the Old Dominion at present finds herself.

Ohio, which only a few years since was the greatest wheat growing country probably in the world, has lately been fast losing her reputation in consequence of a decrease in the production of millions of bushels, which we cannot trace to any other cause than her immense exportations; and she is now fast being surplanted by Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, which will, in the course of nature, share the same fate in their turn. Great Britain and other European countries, which import grain and other provisions, instead of exhausting their land by heavy exportations, are fast gaining in Agricultural productions. If the South should continue to confine her attention to the growth of tobacco, cotton and rice, in which slave labor can be most advantageously employed, and the principal part of which must always continue to be exported, how is it possible to avoid a serious deprivation of the fructifying ingredients of her soil, except by importing and consuming a corresponding amount of other productions!

Every one in the least familiar with the operations of nature in the productions of soil, cannot avoid perceiving that the immense shiploads of grain, tobacco, cotton and other agricultural products annually exported, must carry away many thousand fold the strength of soil that is returned to it in the form of silks, laces, cloth, cutlery, &c.— If this reasoning be correct, and we cannot see how the conclusion, supported by experience as it is, can be avoided, it is very evident that *the productions of the soil must be consumed on it, to keep it even in the condition it is in; and manufactures ought to go hand in hand with agriculture, and the two be made to support each other;* that is, every nation should consume its agricultural products by employing as many of its citizens in manufacturing as will consume it, and vice versa. This seems to be the law of nature, and every nation that has ever violated it, has reaped from its violation, sooner or later, only evil. * * *

Another argument in favor of our hypothesis, is, that when one nation manufactures for another the raw materials, which in most cases is an agricultural production, must first be carried from the agricultural to the manufacturing nation, and the manufactured goods must then be brought back. This requires the investment of an immense amount of capital, and withdraws from productive industry a large number of hands, that must be provided with the necessaries of life by the producer, whose labor also maintains in idleness those who furnish the capital. Thus nearly all the cotton in the world is raised in the United States, and is then carried across the Atlantic and returned in a manufactured state—copper ore is also carried from this country and the West Indies to Europe, and returned in the sheet and manufactured articles, and the same may be observed in regard to other things. Now if every country were to produce its agricultural productions and manufactures at home, all this expense of transportation, together with insurance and

the profits of a host of merchants, might be saved, and thousands of able bodied be turned into the ranks of productive industry, to lighten the toil of the laboring classes.

A great hue and cry is constantly made by Legislators about our foreign commercial interest; and millions, increasing annually with the security and increase of our commercial navy, are annually lavished upon ships of war and lazy naval officers, to protect our foreign trade, which, if devoted to the development of our domestic resources, would soon enable us to produce the greater part of our imports at home, and stop the constant drain of specie from our country. To a close observer of constantly transpiring events, it must be manifest that all existing civil institutions are so contrived as to make the producers maintain the greatees possible number of nonproducers, at the greatest possible expense that can be extorted from those who produce all the wealth of nations. Every act of legislation, that has any connexion with industry, tends to this, and noth ing can remedy the enormous evil so long as the people vote for party demagogism, instead of for their own interest—so long as they elect drones and consumers to the legislative hall instead of industrious producers of all wealth, they need not look for anything better; for it would be strange if legislators would prefer the welfare of their constituents to their own interest.—*Alphadelphia (Mich.) Tocsin.*

### Vestiges of Creation.

(A CURIOUS BOOK REVIEWED BY 'COMMON SENSE.')

MR. EDITOR: You have suggested that farmers and their sons should occupy the long winter evenings in reading some useful books, and storing their minds with valuable information. I would further suggest, that, after storing their minds with such valuable information, they should sit down and impart some of it, through the medium of the Ohio Cultivator, to those who may not have had an opportunity of procuring such knowledge. And as I believe that whoever attempts to give precepts, should carry them out in example, I will give you a specimen of one day and evening's reading and reflection.

On the 20th of December, (the thermometer being nine degrees below zero,) having fed my stock and made on a good fire, I took up that celebrated book entitled 'Vestiges of Creation,' by Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart. &c., &c., which has been so severely criticised by the divines, on account of the leaning towards materialism, which it contains, and which they have sneeringly called a 'scientific romance.' It is certainly a curious book. It imparts to the reader many new, and strange, and somewhat startling ideas. The propositions stated, are, apparently, so ably demonstrated and elucidated by facts and arguments, that our reason is almost willing to admit their truth, until, when we come to carry them out to their full extent, our feelings, and that silent 'monitor within,' revolt against the conclusions to which the author would bring his readers. If the premises which the author assumes be correct, then we cannot resist the conclusions which are so ably drawn and so forcibly argued. But it is conceived that he has started from false premises, and, therefore, his conclusions fall. The book contains a vast fund of scientific knowledge. The first hundred pages are devoted to an examination of the constituent materials of the earth, and other bodies of space, and opens to us the history of the formation of the earth, which has been recorded legibly and indelibly upon the pages of that great book, whose leaves are composed of the ever-enduring rocks.

The grand and leading proposition of the author, may be gathered from the following extracts: 'That there is an obvious gradation amongst the families of both the vegetable and animal kingdoms, from the simple lichen and animalcule, respectively, up to the highest order of dichotoledinous trees, and mammalia,' and 'that the simplest and most primitive type, under a law to which that of like production is subordinate, gave birth to the type next above it; that this again produced the next higher, and so on, to the very highest, the stages of advance being in all cases very small, namely, from one species to another; so that the phenomenon has always been of a simple and modest character.'

'Our earth, as we have seen, bore crinoideæ before it bore the higher echinodermata. It presented crustacea before it bore fishes. Afterwards, there were reptiles, then mammifers, and finally, as we know, came man. The tendency of all these illustrations, is to make us look to *development* as the principle, which has been immediately concerned in peopling this globe, a process extending over a vast space of time, but which is, nevertheless, connected in character with the briefer process by which an individual being is evoked from a simple germ.'

I have stated the propositions in the author's own words, in preference to writing out a statement of them, so as to preclude any misunderstanding. But the premises from which he commences the argument, and which are conceived to be unsupported and false, consists in this, that, instead of a separate creation by the Supreme Being of each species of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the author assumes that a single 'germinal vesicle' was created for each kingdom; and 'that this neucleated vesicle is itself a type of mature and independent being in the infusory animalcules, as well as the starting point of the fœtal progress of every higher individual in creation, both animal and vegetable,' and that infinite wisdom endowed these 'germinal vesicles' with one grand law of development, under which, by the 'ordinary process of generation,' and under peculiar conditions, have at length resulted, from a simple lichen, the stately oak of the forest; and from an animalcule, the erect and graceful caucassian.

Much ink and brains have been expended in the great war of the transmutation of wheat into chess. The victory seemed to have leaned towards the side of wheat being endowed with a permanent and never-ending identity; and the contending strife has been quiet for several years. Science and sound sense had silenced the powerful argument of *actual observation*. But now behold! Science has deserted and gone over to the enemy; and sound sense alone is left to do battle with the combined force of our old enemy and our former ally. During the cessation of hostilities, and since the desertion of science, she has employed Mr. Babbage to construct a machine, whose power is about to storm and overcome the castle of common sense. Listen to its tremendous power!—

'Unquestionably, what we ordinarily see of nature, is calculated to impress a conviction that each species invariably produces its like. But I would here call attention to a remarkable illustration of natural law, which has been brought forward by Mr. Babbage, in his Ninth Bridgewater Treatise.'

A wheel is made to revolve by a weight; its circumference is graduated into equal parts, and upon it is engraved a series of natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. A man sits before it, counting its revolutions. He is about to convince his neighbor, who sits beside him, that there is a certain natural law, by which a grain of wheat may be transmuted into chess.

'Now,' says he, 'let me ask you how long you will have counted the revolutions of this wheel, before you will be convinced, by the invariable appearance of the same set of natural numbers by each revolution of the wheel, that one uniform law governs the action of the machine?' He makes 100 revolutions of the wheel, and just the number 100 appears at the top; and his neighbor exclaims triumphantly, '*Like produces its like.*' The wheelman perseveres in his demonstration, and 500 revolutions are made. Still his neighbor exclaims, 'Wheat is wheat;' and he observes a shade of doubt on the face of the wheelman himself, and rather tauntingly says to him, 'If you turn it 50,000 times, I will still believe the next will be 50,001.' The wheelman doggedly perseveres, and completes the required number of turns; and lo! and behold! true to nature, 50,001 comes exactly to the top! Our neighbor, exhibiting evidences of triumph, exclaims, 'Wheat is still wheat.' The wheelman gets into a pet, and gives the wheel a tremendous flirt, in despair, and when the wheel has made 100,000,001 revolutions, the very next turn comes up—what! *One hundred million ten thousand and two*, instead of 100,000,002. 'Wheat has turned to chess,' says the wheelman, 'by a *universal law of nature*, operating through a long series of years!'

'Very well,' says his neighbor, 'if it requires one hundred million and two years to produce this result, I shall continue to sow my wheat as formerly, until that time has elapsed, and then I will try some other crop in its place.'

If any of my chess friends are not yet satisfied, I refer them to the book itself for further illustrations. COMMON SENSE.

Mount Tabor, Dec. 1845.

### Protection to Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

I have not a copy of the law enacted by our legislature for the protection of fruit and ornamental trees before me. It extends however to a few of the most civilized and advanced counties only, but it is ardently to be hoped the present legislature may consider the state of advancement and civilization sufficient in all the counties to have the benefit of such a law, and that we may no longer have a partial law, casting odium upon the balance of the State, as semi-barbarious, and unsuited to the wholesome and useful restraint of just and equitable laws.

All the people love good fruit. Let all the people join heart and hand in securing to the cultivator the reward of his labor, the fruit of his own raising, and very soon the best fruits will be plenty, and all the people will have abundance.

One material point I believe is omited in that law. It provides no punishment for the opening of enclosures where fruit and ornamental trees are growing, and so far as I know, more mischief is done in this way than all others.—Malicious persons throw open fences, bars or gates, and permit hungry cattle to enter than which no injury is so readily perpetrated, or more pernicious in its consequences.

Indeed the practice which is very common, of throwing open fields, sometimes to admit the trespasser's stock, and sometimes from spite and a desire to do injury, in my opinion deserves to be considered a crime, instead of being treated as a mere trespass. I would call the attention of farmers as well as fruit growers, to this matter.

E. NICHOLS.

*Walhonding Coshocton Co.*

### Taxing Dogs.

This matter deserves to be considered in all its bearings. Comparatively few families will consent to do without a dog. Especially is this true in new districts where the dog is the family companion, and the watchman at the door, by day and by night, giving warning of the intrusion of man, and putting to the route the bear, the wolf, the fox and whatever else would harm his lord or anything that is his.

On the other hand, dogs are annually destroying tens of thousands of dollars worth of sheep, and the knowledge of this fact prevents thousands of enterprising citizens from growing these useful animals. The effect of which is highly injurious to the wealth and prosperity of the State.

Cannot a law be devised which will give us the advantage of useful dogs, without damage to the sheep. It is said that hounds of pure blood seldom or never destroy sheep. If this is true, it would be bad policy to tax hounds, for they are the principal antagonist of foxes, and foxes are the grand enemy of lambs. There too are the shepherd dogs of Europe. They certainly should be exempted from tax; for, as I suppose, by a natural adoption, and a long course of training, these dogs have become peculiarly the friends of sheep, and their best protectors. Then the fistes and rat tarriers should not be overlooked in the exceptions. These are in many respects, useful, and serve well to gratify the propensity to have a dog, yet, by the want of size and strength, they are incapable, if even willing, to kill sheep.

With the above exceptions, it seems to me, a law taxing dogs would not be materially prejudicial to the feelings or interests of any class of

our citizens. Whether the shepherd dogs are so marked as to be readily distinguished from others, I confess I am not informed. Let us hear from you Mr. Editor, and your correspondents, and let us see if a scheme of dog tax cannot be devised, that will retain most of the advantages of dogs, and rid us of their evils!

*Walhonding, O.* E. NICHOLS.

P. S. When you get to rambling again, I shall take great pleasure in seeing you here, at my *shanty* near the mouth of Vernon river, (Coshocton Co.) It is all *to do* here. E. N.

MORE SHEEP KILLING.—Twenty-five or thirty fine sheep, belonging to M. L. Sullivant, Esq., near this city, were killed by dogs last week. The last time we saw Mr. S., he had a petition in his hand asking the Legislature to provide some protection against these injuries. But that body has been flooded with such petitions every day for a month past, and if the members are disposed to regard the wishes and interests of their constituents, they will attend to this subject.

We have numerous letters on hand relating cases of destruction like the above, and urging the passage of a law for taxing and killing dogs; but we have published enough on this subject, and would suggest that such letters be sent to the members of the Legislature.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—One of our subscribers suggests that if the finances of the State are in such a condition that $2,000 cannot be afforded for the promotion of agriculture, it is the duty of the Legislature to immediately close up their business and adjourn, as it costs the State more than that sum each week they are in session, to defray the expenses of that body. At all events they can easily save the $2,000 to the State, by making shorter and fewer speeches, so as to adjourn *five days* earlier than they would otherwise do.

### More Inquiries---Answers Wanted.

*Sheep and Wool.*—T. R., of Wayne co., inquires whether wool can be grown too fine on a healthy sheep, and whether a given number, say 20 head of merino sheep, or the same number of Saxon, will produce the greater weight and value of cleansed wool; reference being had to fineness and profitableness to the manufacturer of fine cloths.

*Under Drains.*—J. P., of Miami co., wishes to be informed what is the best and cheapest mode of constructing under drains for the improvement of wet lands.—We design giving a chapter on draining, as soon as our time and space will permit. Our correspondent truly observes; this is the first step to be taken in the improvement of a large portion of the unimproved lands of this State.

*Lucern.*—C. W., of Licking co., wishes information respecting the culture of Lucern. Has any one of our readers made experiments with this crop in Ohio! If so we wish they would inform us; if not, we will give what information we can respecting its culture elsewhere.

*Fruits for Northern Ohio.*—W. P., of Richland co., referring to Dr. Kirtland's list of Fruits adapted to Northern Ohio, published in our Vol 1, p. 113, inquires whether he may consider his county as embraced within the limits of 'Northern Ohio.' He says he has taken much pains to procure a collection of the best kinds of apples, and finds he has very few that are included in that list. We presume he procured his trees from nurserymen who knew but little about their business.

*Pressing Hay.*—A. F., of Miami co., wants to know what is the best plan for constructing a Press for packing hay. Will some friend furnish the answer!

*Pruning Fruit Trees.*—Several subscribers ask information in regard to the time and manner of pruning apple and peach trees. Will our friend D. T. favor us with an article on this subject soon?

*Sap-Suckers.*—J. D. B., of Knox co., wishes to know if there is any cheap wash, or other substance that will prevent the birds called Sap-Suckers, from boring the bark of apple trees.

*Planting Grape Vines.*—A subscriber asks directions for planting a grape yard, and information as to the best and most profitable varieties, both for market and for wine, adapted to Central Ohio.

Further inquiries in our next.

### Answers to Inquiries.

MR. J. BIGELOW, of Pleasant Valley, sends us the following answers to inquiries in our last.

*Bugs in Peas.*—Defer sowing till as late as the first of June, when the bugs that deposit their eggs in the sides of the pods will have disappeared for the season. (This we know from experience is generally successful; but we want to sow our peas at a much earlier period.—Ed.)

*To prevent Rot in Sheep.*—Give your sheep a piece of fat salt pork, the size of two fingers—they will eat it readily: and tar their noses once a month and they will be healthy. (The first part of this prdscription is new to us, and we have some doubts as to its efficacy. Can any of our readers speak from experience respecting it?—Ed.)

*Lice on Hogs.*—Sprinkle unleached ashes over the hogs in a wet day, or throw water over them and then apply the ashes, and the lice will disappear. Give the hogs a table spoonful of brimstone, (sulpher,) once a month and it will destroy kidney-worms and cleanse their livers from disease.

A correspondent in Richland county, recommends the application of *melted lard* to the backs and necks of hogs to destroy lice, and says he has found it a sure cure.

### Notices of Books, &c.

RUSCHENBERGER'S SERIES OF FIRST BOOKS IN NATURAL HISTORY, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

These books consist of eight elementary works, of from 150 to 200 pages, and costing only about 50 cents each. Although particularly designed for schools, they are also well adapted for private learners; and our object in noticing them, is to specially commend to young farmers and others, the following named three of the series:

ELEMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY — Being an itnroduction to the Natural History of *Insects*, illustrating their habits and transformations, and the principles of their scientific classification, with numerous engravings. This little book is designed to impart knowledge on a subject that is becoming one of great importance in this country, and should be understood by every farmer and horticulturist who aims to become intelligent in his profession.

ELEMENTS OF BOTANY — Illustrating the structure and physiology of plants, their classification, &c., with about 200 engravings.

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY — Illustrated with 300 engravings. This, also, is a subject deserving the attention of our readers, and we know of no work in which the subject is rendered so simple and attractive as in this. For sale at Riley's, in this city, and all the principal booksellers.

ADDRESS, delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agriculture Society, at Utica, 1845, by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, jr., of Mass. Our thanks are due to L. Tucker, Esq, for a pamphlet copy of this beautiful address.

A critical friend has sent us the following notice of a work, which, though not agricultural, we deem of such general importance as to deserve a place in our columns. We have not yet seen the book, but shall embrace the earliest opportunity to procure a copy. We predict for it an extensive sale:

'BALDWIN'S UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING GAZATEER.'—It is refreshing to notice, among the great number of new books, with which the country is now flooded, one really useful publication, which is able to stand alone, in our literature, on its own merits, without purporting to be an improvement on an improvement. Here is a Gazateer costing only $1 25, which first gives the correct spelling and pronunciation of the names of every place, city, or country, of any size or note, in the world; then their location, together with a compend of the history and statistics of the more important places.

What a deduction it makes from a man's character for intelligence, not to be able to tell, when asked, the correct pronunciation of a proper name of an important place, and then something of its location and character. How often do we hear the names of places in our own North America, so sadly pronounced as to be a complete misnomer. What are we to guess a man means, when he speaks of *Terry hut*, *Batton Roug*, or *Cally furny?*

This Gazateer should be in every common school, for the benefit of the master. In the well ordered family circle, it should be as common as the dictionary.

Edited by Thos. Baldwin and others. Lindsay & Blackiston, publishers, Philadelphia.

☞ No news from England since our last.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan 13.—River navigation is open again, with good depth of water, so that business is reviving, though complaint is made of the ecarcity of money.—Of Flour, 1000 bbls. sold yesterday for export, at $4,27 in the mill. It sells at store to retailers at $4 35@4,39. Wheat only brings 75 cts.. Corn 33@35 cts. Oats 25@27 cts. Rye 50 cts. Barly 62 cts.—Large sales of Clove rseed have been made at 5,25@5,50—price is declining now. Timothy seed brings $2 to $3 per bush.—Hogs still come in in small lots, and sell at $3,75@4.00. Mess pork sells at $10,75@11,00, and prime at $8,75 per bbl. Lard No. 1, in kegs and bbls. 6½@7 cts. per lb. Butter, for packing, is 10@12½ cts. per lb. Cheese, sales small, at 8 cts. for Western Reserve. (The Gazette says cheese from Hamburg, Erie co., N. Y., has been introduced, and saesl at 10 cts.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Ashes are in fair demand at 3,75@3 81 for pots, and 4,12½ for pers. Flour is less active than formerly; sales for shipment have lately been made at $5,75 for Genesee and Michigan—and for home consumption at $5,87½@6,00—1200 bushels Genesee wheat for shipment sold a day or two since at $1,26 per bush.; and 1200 bushels Southern corn for same purpose at 66 cts. Clover-seed brings 11 to 11½ cts. per lb. Pork is quoted at $13@13.12 for mess, but prime quality for export brings $14, Beef is $8@8,50 for mess, and $9@5,50 for prime.

PHILADELPHIA, CATTLE MARKET, *week ending Jan. 8th.*—Supply of beef cattle large; sales fair at $5,50@6 per 100 lbs. [on the hoof] some extra lots brought $6,25.

## COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

*Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Jan. 14.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAIN.** | | | | **POULTRY.** | | | |
| Wheat, full wt., bu., | 75 | a | | Turkeys, each, | 31 | a | 37 |
| Indian corn, | 23 | a | | Geese, " | 18 | a | 25 |
| Oats, | 17 | a | 18 | Ducks, " | 8 | a | 10 |
| **PROVISIONS.** | | | | Chickens, " | 8 | a | 10 |
| Flour retail, bbl., | 4,25 | a | | **SUNDRIES.** | | | |
| " 100 lbs. | 2,50 | a | | Apples, bu., | 75 | a | 1,25 |
| " Buckwheat, | 1,75 | a | 2,00 | " dried, | 1,50 | a | 1,75 |
| Indian meal, bu. | 31 | a | | Peaches, dried, | 2,00 | a | |
| Hominy, quart, | | | | Potatoes | 31 | a | 37 |
| Beef, hd. qr | | | | Hay, ton, | 5,00 | a | 6,00 |
| " 100 lbs., | 2,50 | a | 2,75 | Wood, hard, cord, | 1,25 | a | 1,50 |
| " fore qr., | 1 75 | a | 2,00 | Salt, bbl., | 2,00 | a | 2,25 |
| Pork, large hogs, | 3,50 | a | | **SEEDS.** | | | |
| " small " | 3,00 | a | | Clover, bu., | 4,25 | a | 4,50 |
| Hams, country, lb., | 6 | a | 7 | Timothy, | 2,00 | a | 2,50 |
| " city.cured, | 7 | a | 8 | Flax, | 75 | a | 81 |
| Lard, lb., ret., | 7 | a | 8 | **ASHES, (only in barter.)** | | | |
| " in kgs. or bls. | 6 | a | 7 | Pot, 100 lbs.. | 2,75 | a | |
| Butter, best rolls, | 12½ | a | | Pearl, | 3,50 | a | |
| " common | 9 | a | 10 | Scorched salts, | 2,50 | a | |
| " in kegs, | 7 | a | 8 | | | | |
| Cheese, | 7 | a | | | | | |
| Eggs, dozen, | 18 | a | | | | | |
| Maple sugar, lb. | | | | | | | |
| " molasses, gal, | | | | | | | |
| Honey comb, lb. | 10 | a | 12½ | | | | |
| " strained | 12½ | a | 14 | | | | |

ENGLISH GOOSBERRY SEED, selected the past summer in the garden of Sir Watkins W. Wynn, Bart, M. P., for sale by the subscriber. The seeds are put up in papers, price 25 cts. each and will be sent by mail if desired. Post Office address, Kirkersville Licking Co., O. WM. E. ELLIS.
[Jan. 1, '46]

VALUABLE MILL SITE FOR SALE CHEAP on the St. Mary's River, at Mendon, Mercer co., O., 7½ miles from Miami Extension Canal, and in a good wheat region.
Inquire of LEWIS CULVER.
[jan. 1, '46] *At Mendon.*

*SEEDS! SEEDS!!*

A FULL assortment of Superior Garden Seeds, including Flower Seeds for the Ladies, will be ready for sale in a few weeks, at the office of the Ohio Cultivator. Jan. 1

SEED STORE.

**ELY & CAMPBELL,**

*23, Lower Market Street, Cincinnati.*

WILL pay cash at the best market rates for Clover, Timothy; Orchard grass, Blue grass, Red Top, Flax and Mustard seed &c. Keep constantly on hand, and for sale, all kinds of Garden, Flower and field seeds. Also, Agricultural Implements, Agricultural and Horticultural books and papers. They also execute all orders for Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

☞ SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for each subsequent insertion. ☜